117TH CONGRESS	C	
1st Session	5.	

To amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to correct short-comings in how that section addresses content moderation, content creation and development, and content distribution.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Rubio introduced the following	bill; which	was read	twice a	and	referred
to the Committee on					

A BILL

To amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to correct shortcomings in how that section addresses content moderation, content creation and development, and content distribution.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Disincentivizing Inter-
- 5 net Service Censorship of Online Users and Restrictions
- 6 on Speech and Expression Act" or the "DISCOURSE
- 7 Act".

1	SEC. 2. CONTENT MODERATION, CREATION AND DEVELOP-
2	MENT, AND DISTRIBUTION.
3	(a) Treatment as Publisher or Speaker Con-
4	TINGENT ON CONTENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—Sec-
5	tion 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C.
6	230) is amended—
7	(1) in subsection $(c)(1)$ —
8	(A) by striking "No provider" and insert-
9	ing the following:
10	"(A) In General.—Subject to subpara-
11	graph (B), no provider"; and
12	(B) by adding at the end the following:
13	"(B) Notification of Parental Con-
14	TROL PROTECTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall
15	not apply to a provider of an interactive com-
16	puter service with a dominant market share
17	that violates subsection (d)."; and
18	(2) in subsection (f)—
19	(A) in paragraph (3)—
20	(i) by striking "The term" and insert-
21	ing the following:
22	"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term"; and
23	(ii) by adding at the end the fol-
24	lowing:

1	"(B) Content moderation.—If an inter-
2	active computer service provider with a domi-
3	nant market share—
4	"(i) engages in a content moderation
5	activity that reasonably appears to express,
6	promote, or suppress a discernible view-
7	point for a reason that is not protected
8	from liability under subsection $(c)(2)$, in-
9	cluding reducing or eliminating the ability
10	of an information content provider to earn
11	revenue, with respect to any information,
12	the interactive computer service provider
13	shall be deemed to be an information con-
14	tent provider with respect to that informa-
15	tion; or
16	"(ii) engages in a pattern or practice
17	of content moderation activity that reason-
18	ably appears to express, promote, or sup-
19	press a discernible viewpoint for a reason
20	that is not protected from liability under
21	subsection $(c)(2)$, including reducing or
22	eliminating the ability of an information
23	content provider to earn revenue, the inter-
24	active computer service provider shall be
25	deemed to be an information content pro-

1	vider with respect to all information that is
2	provided through the interactive computer
3	service.
4	"(C) USE OF TARGETED ALGORITHMIC AM-
5	PLIFICATION.—
6	"(i) In General.—If an interactive
7	computer service provider with a dominant
8	market share—
9	"(I) amplifies information pro-
10	vided by an information content pro-
11	vider by using an algorithm or other
12	automated computer process to target
13	the information directly to users with-
14	out the request of a sending or receiv-
15	ing user, the interactive computer
16	service provider shall be deemed to be
17	an information content provider with
18	respect to that information; or
19	"(II) engages in a pattern or
20	practice of amplifying information
21	provided by an information content
22	provider by using an algorithm or
23	other automated computer process to
24	target the information directly to
25	users without the request of a sending

1	or receiving user, the interactive com-
2	puter service provider shall be deemed
3	to be an information content provider
4	with respect to all information that is
5	provided through the interactive com-
6	puter service.
7	"(ii) Exceptions.—Clause (i) shall
8	not apply to the use of an algorithm or
9	other computer process to—
10	"(I) amplify or target directly to
11	a user any information that is the re-
12	sult of a search function performed by
13	the user; or
14	"(II) sort data chronologically or
15	alphabetically.
16	"(D) Information creation or devel-
17	OPMENT.—If an interactive computer service
18	provider with a dominant market share—
19	"(i) solicits, comments upon, funds, or
20	affirmatively and substantively contributes
21	to, modifies, or alters information provided
22	by an information content provider, the
23	interactive computer service provider shall
24	be deemed to be an information content

1	provider with respect to that information;
2	or
3	"(ii) engages in a pattern or practice
4	of soliciting, commenting upon, funding, or
5	affirmatively and substantively contrib-
6	uting to, modifying, or altering information
7	provided by an information content pro-
8	vider, the interactive computer service pro-
9	vider shall be deemed to be an information
10	content provider with respect to all infor-
11	mation that is provided through the inter-
12	active computer service."; and
13	(B) by adding at the end the following:
14	"(5) CONTENT MODERATION ACTIVITY.—The
15	term 'content moderation activity' means editing, de-
16	leting, throttling, limiting the reach of, reducing or
17	eliminating the ability of an information content pro-
18	vider to earn revenue from, or commenting upon, in-
19	formation provided by an information content pro-
20	vider, or terminating or limiting an account or
21	usership, if the activity is based on content-based
22	criteria.
23	"(6) Pattern or practice.—The term 'pat-
24	tern or practice' means any formal or informal pol-
25	icy or rule, whether created by a human or gen-

1	erated by a computer, as applied or used by an
2	interactive computer service provider.".
3	(b) Clarifying Categories of Objectionable
4	Material.—Section 230(c)(2) of the Communications
5	Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(c)(2)) is amended—
6	(1) in subparagraph (A)—
7	(A) by striking "considers to be" and in-
8	serting "has an objectively reasonable belief is";
9	(B) by inserting "promoting terrorism or
10	violent extremism," after "violent,"; and
11	(C) by striking "or otherwise objection-
12	able" and inserting "promoting self-harm, or
13	unlawful''; and
14	(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "para-
15	graph (1)" and inserting "subparagraph (A)".
16	(e) Religious Liberty Exception to Civil Li-
17	ABILITY PROTECTIONS.—Section $230(c)(2)$ of the Com-
18	munications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. $230(c)(2)$), as amend-
19	ed by subsection (b), is amended—
20	(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
21	(B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjust-
22	ing the margins accordingly;
23	(2) by striking "No provider" and inserting the
24	following:

1	"(A) In general.—Except as provided in
2	subparagraph (B), no provider';
3	(3) in subparagraph (A)(ii), as so designated,
4	by striking "subparagraph (A)" and inserting
5	"clause (i)"; and
6	(4) by adding at the end the following:
7	"(B) Religious liberty exception.—
8	Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any action
9	taken with respect to religious material in a
10	manner that burdens the exercise of religion, as
11	defined in section 5 of the Religious Freedom
12	Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb
13	-2).".
14	(d) Disclosure of Content Management Mech-
15	ANISMS AND PRACTICES.—Section 230(d) of the Commu-
16	nications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(d)) is amended—
17	(1) by striking "A provider" and inserting the
18	following:
19	"(1) Parental control protections.—A
20	provider"; and
21	(2) by adding at the end the following:
22	"(2) Disclosure of content management
23	MECHANISMS AND PRACTICES.—
24	"(A) In general.—A provider of an
25	interactive computer service that provides the

1	service through a mass-market offering to the
2	public shall publicly disclose accurate informa-
3	tion regarding the content moderation activity
4	of the service, including editing, deleting, throt-
5	tling, limiting the reach of, reducing or elimi-
6	nating the ability of an information content
7	provider to earn revenue from, or commenting
8	upon, information provided by an information
9	content provider, terminating or limiting an ac-
10	count or usership, and any other content mod-
11	eration, promotion, and other curation prac-
12	tices, sufficient to enable—
13	"(i) consumers to make informed
14	choices regarding the purchase and use of
15	the service; and
16	"(ii) entrepreneurs and other small
17	businesses to develop, market, and main-
18	tain offerings by means of the service.
19	"(B) Manner of disclosure.—A pro-
20	vider of an interactive computer service shall
21	make the disclosure under subparagraph (A)—
22	"(i) through a publicly available, eas-
23	ily accessible website; or
24	"(ii) by submitting the information
25	described in that subparagraph to the

1	Commission, which shall make the infor-
2	mation available to the public through the
3	website of the Commission.".
4	(e) Clarifying That Immunity Is an Affirma-
5	TIVE DEFENSE.—Section 230(c)(1) of the Communica-
6	tions Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(c)(1)), as amended by
7	subsection (a)(1), is amended—
8	(1) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by
9	striking "subparagraph (B)" and inserting "sub-
10	paragraphs (B) and (C)"; and
11	(2) by adding at the end the following:
12	"(C) Affirmative defense.—In a crimi-
13	nal or civil action against a provider or user of
14	an interactive computer service that treats the
15	provider or user as the publisher or speaker of
16	any information, the provider or user shall bear
17	the burden of proving that the provider or user
18	is not an information content provider with re-
19	spect to that information for purposes of sub-
20	paragraph (A).".